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If our friends who favor us with monuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Bowen and Loomis.

The New York Herald makes itself responsible for the statement that grave charges of personal corruption against Assistant Secretary LOOMIS of the State Department have been preferred at Washington by Minister Bowen. The charges concern the conduct of Mr. LOOMIS when he was serving at Caracas in the office which Mr. Bowen now holds. The chief accusation is that Mr. LOOMIS, while Minister to Venezuela, received money from the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company for attending to its interests, and that a dead check for \$10,000 drawn to his order has been found recently among the papers of the asphalt company by the present receiver

in Venezuela. It is added that this documentary evidence of the alleged relations between the asphalt company and Minister Loomis is now in the possession of President CASTRO. The inference suggested is that the possession of the check accounts in some degree for Castro's attitude of defiance or indifference as to what the United States Government may say or do in the asphalt controversy.

The Herald further reports Assistant Secretary Loomis as saying to its Washington correspondent:

Some of the details of the charges are already known to President ROOSEVELT. In view of his absence from Washington, and in view of the absence also of Secretary HAT, it is impossible for me to discuss the matter. In due time the charges will receive all the attention they deserve."

This reported acknowledgment by Mr. LOOMIS of the existence of such charges, or of some charges against him, is necessarily indicative neither of guilt nor of apprehension as to the consequences of an inquiry. It would be unfair to construe in any unfavorable manner his refusal to discuss the matter, or to make any answer to the charges, during the absence of both Mr. HAY and Mr. ROOSE-VELT from Washington.

We are not enamored of Mr. LOOMIS'S style of statesmanship and diplomatic methods. We have been inclined to regard his presence in the State Department in an office of high responsibility \$100,000. as unfortunate for the country, not less than for the credit of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Administration. Mr. LOOMIS'S diplomatic activity has frequently seemed to us to be of the pernicious order; particularly of late in the Santo Domingo

business. These facts make us all the quicker to say that not a particle of evidence has yet been produced by the Herald justifying any imputation on Mr. LOOMIS'S is directed to issue every year revenue personal or official honor. Whether bonds to meet the needless expense to charges have been preferred or not by be incurred by the bill. Minister Bowen, the publication yester day constitutes no indictment. Under the circumstances, indeed, this publication, without the least support in the way of evidence and with the accused official at his present disadvantage, seems less like an indictment than like an outrage.

A Jewish Rabbi's Letter.

Rabbi Drachman, in a letter we print to-day, misconceives a remark made by much an American as is a citizen of any other race, whether he is native to this country or not. We simply referred to insistent on continuing it than when Commons. their numbers here were few.

The Jewish community of New York is now by far the greatest aggregation of the race in any city of the world, at this hundred thousand people in the Bormillions within the boundaries of the beginning of the last century not more than five hundred. The first settlement of Jews in America, of which the Brazil, at New Amsterdam in 1654.

The children of this now great Jewish from many British philanthropists, has community constitute a great part of the kept faith with the Boers. pupils in the public schools. In every walk of life, professional, mercantile, financial and industrial, Jews are prominent. Not merely in the elementary public schools of the town, but also in CRONJE, who is now in this country, all the colleges and professional schools should denounce the projected constithey are numerous. So great is the tution as keeping the word of promise volume of Jewish citizenship at present, to the ear but breaking it to the hope. and so large will its increase be from The legislature is to be presided over by this time forth, that it, constitutes an the Lieutenant-Governor, and to consist element to be taken seriously into the of from six to nine appointed members political account, though, happily, there has not yet been any Jewish political members. So far as the elective mem- pression in New York. solidarity. As a race, however, they bers are concerned, the Boers are oshave become more distinct, more sufficient to themselves, as they have grown fication is required of any burgher who harder than ever. When playwrights more numerous. The pending discus- in 1902 was entitled to vote for the first | busied themselves with more elementary sion in our columns of the question of Volksraad, or popular branch of the emotions, it was easy for a drama to

Rabbi Drackman cannot see "why a | swamped at the ballot box by the inhabi- | pathetically exhibited by the playwright

faith, born in this land, is any less an American than a person of English, Irish or Slavonic origin and Christian faith or no faith." Of course, there is no such distinction, so far as concerns the American politically. All the citizens of New York except a relatively small number are of foreign birth or parentage, and the remainder left after taking out, besides, all those of foreign descent in the third and fourth generation is comparatively trifling. 'Among the Jews, however, there is a race distinction which in its persistency does not apply to the rest. They still remain separate almost wholly.

It is for this peason merely that in speaking of them we "mass them together," not as "foreign," according to Rabbi Drachman's mistaken assumption, but as a distinct and peculiar race, whether native or foreign.

As to their religious faith, it no longer constitutes any insuperable or even any very considerable barrier. Less than a half of the people of New York are now Christians, in the sense of any formal profession of that faith. There are more than twice as many Jews here as Protestant church communicants. Even a very considerable part of the Roman Catholic population is held to its religious faith loosely.

Rabbi Drachman, in proclaiming his pride in his American citizenship, expresses a sentiment which we applaud. Among Americans there should be no race distinctions. They should all be Americans, and the incident or accident or their foreign birth should cause no differentiation among them.

Shame!

Governor HIGGINS in his first message, transmitted to the Legislature on Jan. 4,

"The extraordinary expenses of the present year will necessarily be large. Appropriations to meet the payments of judgments and other claims against the State must be made. We are confronted with a condition which is calculated to cause us to con sider with utmost care the problem of adjusting receipts to expenditures. It seems unwise at this time to increase the burdens of taxation. The only alternative is the lowering of expenses.

On April 13 Assemblyman JOSEPH BEIHILF, Republican, of the Thirty-first New York county district, introduced a bill which creates the office of Commissioner of Records, authorizing that officer to take over all the records, documents, maps and indices of the County Clerk, the Surrogate's Court and the Register of New York county. The office is to expire at the end of six years unless continued by the Legislature. The Commissioner is to be appointed by the County Clerk, at present THOMAS L. HAMILTON, Republican, within ten days after the bill becomes a law, and is to have a deputy and three assistant deputies; also a staff of clerks, secretaries and assistants whose total salaries shall not exceed

One hundred thousand dollars a year for six years, a total of \$600,000 to be saddled upon the taxpayers of New York county for a useless office!

Shame! Assemblyman BEIHILF, by making his bill a county measure, obviates the necessity of submitting it to Mayor McCLEL-LAN for approval or disapproval, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment

What Kind of Self-Government Will

the Transvaal Get? It will be remembered that the treaty of peace concluded with Great Britain by representatives of the South African Republic on May 31, 1902, stipulated that the Boers should receive a substantial instalment of self-government as soon as tranquillity and order should be reus about the Jewish population of New established in their country. As for up-York. Unquestionably, an American ward of two years there has been no discitizen of Jewish birth is politically as turbance on the part of the Boer farmers, there is no pretext for postponing any longer the fulfilment of the covenant; What the Balfour Government proposes the unquestionable facts that the Jews to do in that direction is set forth in the preserve a race distinction which is pe- draft of a Transvaal constitution which culiar to them, and that, at least ap- has been published in a parliamentary parently, a very considerable part of paper, and which presently may be subthem in New York are now even more mitted to the approval of the House of

An analysis of the document, an outline of which was printed on Wednesday in THE SUN, shows that while in one vital particular the projected organic time, and probably at any other time, law conforms to the wishes of the Boers, even of Jerusalem itself in its fullest effectual precautions have been taken development; and at present there are against their acquirement of a majority twenty-five times as many Jews in New in the body which, under certain re-York as in the Holy City. Something strictions, will make laws for the Translike nine-tenths of this New York Jew- vaal. The franchise is to be withheld ish community of toward three-quarters from the Kaffirs, who, however, are not of a million must be of foreign birth or to be left at the mercy of their white parentage. In 1880, before the great pneighbors, for any bill discriminating Russian and Rumanian immigration against them is to be reserved by the began, the Jewish population was only Governor for consideration by the Imabout sixty thousand out of about twelve | perial Parliament. Such reservation is obviously a concession to British sentiough of Manhattan and about two ment, and it is demanded by justice, for there is one thing as to which the Engpresent city. In 1850 the number of Jews lish speaking inhabitants of Johanneswas only about fifteen thousand, at the burg and the Dutch speaking agriculturanniversary is about to be celebrated, far as the permanent disfranchisement yet fail to please Butte. It is of course was of only twenty-three fugitives from of the Kaffirs is concerned, the Balfour the effort of every manager to find plays

It is when we come to scan the proof the proposed legislative assembly that we understand why Gen. PIET tensibly favored, for no pecuniary qualiintermarriage affords an illustration South African Parliament. That the travel with equal success through the

person of Hebrew descent and Jewish tants of Johannesburg and their allies, in whose interests the Jameson raid was planned, will be evident when we add that the franchise is given to any white British subject in the Transvaal who for six months has occupied premises valued at \$500 or rented at \$50 or over annually. Another feature of the projected constitution, designed to subordinate the Boers and promote the gradual Anglicization of the Transvaal, is the provision that the debates in the assembly are to be conducted and recorded in the English language, although anybody, with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, may address the assembly in Dutch.

As regards the injection of appointed members into the legislative assembly, the projected Transvaal constitution is less liberal than that which was given to Upper and Lower Canada respectively by the act of 1791, for each of the Canadian legislative assemblies was wholly elective, though it had to reckon with an appointive legislative council. The provision that debates shall be conducted and recorded in the English language is evidently copied from the Canada Union act of 1840, which directed that the English language be used exclusively in all parliamentary proceedings. It is well known that this feature of the act of 1840 gave great offense to the French speaking inhabitants of Lower Canada and was not reproduced in the British North America act of 1867. We incline to think that not only most British Liberals but many Unionists will show of their race extraction, their nativity themselves disposed to grant the natural desire of the Boers that the proceedings of the Transvaal legislature

shall be bilingual. Whether this projected Transvaal constitution will be adopted even in an amended form by the present British Parliament depends, of course, on the ability of the Balfour Government to maintain itself in office. Most careful students of the drift of things in the House of Commons and in the country at large are inclined to think that after the budget has been passed the Premier will recognize the untenableness of his position and will assent to a dissolution. Scarcely anybody doubts that a new general election would be followed by the accession of the Liberals to power, in which event the Boers are likely to receive a more generous instalment of autonomy than Mr. Balfour offers them.

Senator O. H. Platt's Successor.

The Connecticut Legislature, which this winter elected Ex-Governor MORGAN G. BULKELEY United States Senator to succeed Gen. JOSEPH ROSWELL HAWLEY, will choose a successor to the late OR-VILLE HITCHCOCK PLATT before its session ends, and, under the law, the balloting will begin May 9. The situation in the State is peculiar, and at present it is impossible to tell who will be selected as Senator BULKELEY's colleague.

The campaign of 1904 in Connecticut was from its beginning a contest between Mr. BULKELEY and SAMUEL FESSENDEN for control of the Legislature of 1905. The success of the Republican national and State tickets was assured from the start. It was known that Gen. HAW-LEY could not accept another election. Mr. BULKELEY and Mr. FESSENDEN conducted a campaign that caused the Rev. NEWMAN SMYTH great pain, and in it Mr. BULKELEY was successful. When the Legislature met he was elected Senator.

He took the oath of office March 5. Mr. Fessenden is a candidate again, and expects the lawmakers who supported him this winter to vote for him. If they remain loyal his chances of election are better than those of any other candidate. There appears to be some doubt, however, as to the attitude of many of the men who were for Mr. FES-SENDEN in January, and a number of aspirants for the office are in the field. Those already under consideration, according to the Springfield Republican, are Congressmen EBENEZER J. HILL of

Norwalk, FRANK BOSWORTH BRANDEGEE of New London and GEORGE LEAVENS LILLEY of Waterbury, Senator PAIGE of Bridgeport and DONALD T. WARNER of Salisbury. Mr. HILL has been in the House of Representatives since 1895. Mr. BRANDEGEE has served two terms at Washington. Mr. LILLEY, who is Representative at Large, was first elected to Congress in 1902. Messrs. HILL, BRAN-DEGRE and LILLEY were all reelected last fall.

If Mr. FESSENDEN succeeds Senator PLATT the followers of Dr. SMYTH will be convinced of the complete iniquity of the wooden nutmeg makers. Dr. SMYTH was in eruption for three months after election day endeavoring to defeat both Mr. BULKELEY and Mr. FESSENDEN. He believes them to be bad, corrupt men. Each of them has more influence in Connecticut, however, than Dr. SMYTH has, singular as it may seem.

Theatrical Geography.

The purveyors of amusement to the American public rarely confine their efforts to one town. Theatrical companies of the first rank travel now from one end of the land to another and there is not an exception to this rule. So the ists are agreed, namely, that the teeming play that pleases equally everywhere black population must be kept in a con- must have very unusual qualities. A dition closely resembling peonage. So drama may succeed in New York and Government, in spite of earnest protests | that will appeal to the widest possible range of tastes.

Such a play, however, is rarely created by the present day dramatist. Smart visions determining the composition scenes of New York life, pessimistic epigrams and episodes of London society have enjoyed some vogue here, although the cities outside of New York refuse to find any entertainment in the plays made up of these elements. Managers have learned that it is useless to attempt to make them popular in other cities. On the other hand, there are occasional successes from the other and from thirty to thirty-five elected parts of the country that make no im-

This inconsistency in the taste of the public has made the manager's task Boers, however, are intended to be whole country. Love and hatred sym-

make everywhere their appeal, and there is universal appreciation of the good plays founded on these emotions. Unluckily, the more eminent an author may become the less willing is he to write directly on these themes. They are too

simple for the great playwrights. So we find the plays of PINERO, JONES and the other English playwrights arousing little interest outside of a few large cities. Even the actors who play only in dramss of this class come to lose their hold on the audiences. It has come to such a pass that managers must accept plays with the expectation to have them cessful in New York or on "the road," but scarcely in both places. Even London musical farce, with the simple aid of singing and dancing, does not meet with favor outside New York unless the pieces are adequately supplied with American humor. The play with broad enough human interest to delight the public in every part of the Union comes into the manager's hands so rarely that he scarcely counts on it as a possibility of his business. In vain the purveyors of amusements try to urge the playwright to return to themes that appeal more strongly to the public than those that

engross the attention of the English and American playwrights. The themes employed by the French writers are not even interesting to their own people outside of Paris. There the difference between provincial and metropolitan appreciation is even more marked than it is here. The field was never so large as it is to-day for the dramatist who will base his play on the emotions of love and hate, which are understood everywhere.

Tardy Perception at Albany.

Concerning the proposed movement of some stock brokers toward New Jersey, where there is no State tax on the business they transact for customers all over the Union. Governor HIGGINS was reported yesterday as saying:

"There seems to be a percentage of people in every State who are able in some way to satisfy their conscience sufficiently to justify them to themselves in beating the State or the Government Such appear to have no conception of the benefits which they derive from civilized government."

There seems to be a percentage of Republican politicians near Governor HIG-GINS who were unable to perceive in advance the inevitable results of a foolish and unjust measure of taxation, discriminating against their own State to the advantage of neighboring States.

When the inevitable consequences appear, and there is a natural movement in the direction long ago metaphorically described by THE SUN as Hoboken, we hear this whine from Albany.

That the exodus on account of the stock transfer tax will not be important we seriously hope. It is sufficiently suggestive of possibilities, however, to inspire a vigorous agitation for the repeal of the unjust law. Then the exiles will return from Hoboken.

The "initiative" of the Department of Agriculture is something often mystic and always mysterious. The officials of the Department take, as it is called, "an initiative" in & bulletin published to all the world It contains some recommendation, dietary hygienic, bucolic, eleemosynary, altruistic or reminiscent, and if this recommendation is generally followed, the Department reports "progress"; if it is disregarded, the matter is thereafter ignored officially.

The latest "initiative" of the Department of Agriculture relates to mutton eating. The Department tentatively indorses mutton chops and semi-officially approves of lamb with mint sauce. It recommends farmers "to raise sheep instead of exporting surplus grain."

For many years sheep were bred primarily for the wool, and in recent years we have been importing annually many million dollars worth of wool. But, say the sages of the Agricultural Department, the wool industry in this country has come to the point where it frequently does not pay to raise the sheep for the fleece alone. There has been, therefore, an increasing official effort to get a good combination breed that would live in large flocks on the range furnish a good fleece and at the same time be a good mutton sheep. On Jan. 1 of this year there were reported 45,000,000 sheep on the farms and ranches of the United States, as against 38,000,000 in 1899. The Department of Agriculture is anxious to impress on the farmer the value of sheep as a farm product and for the consumer as a form of diet nourishing and palatable. "Eat more mutton" is the advice of these wise men of Washington. Don't shear your sheep and sell their wool; send your sheep to market and grow rich from their sale, and you will vindicate the accuracy of the "initiative" of the Department of Agriculture.

ticipation in the work of the stage is incompatible with longevity, but many instances prove the reverse of this. Mr. JEFFERSON was 76 when he died. His death was not due to an infirmity of age, and his professional abilities had shown no impairment. On March 12 JOHN, L. TOOLE, long a popular favorite in London, celebrated at his home in Brighton his seventy-second birthday. Born in London in 1833, he first appeared on the stage in 1852. TOMMASC SALVINI, living in Italy, was born in Milar in 1830. HENRY IRVING was born in Yorkshire in 1838, and LYDIA THOMPSON in London in the same year. JAMES H. STODDART who has been acting at the head of a company of which he is the star, has been a resident of this country since 1854. He was born in Yorkshire in 1827. Mrs. ANNIE YEAMANS was born in 1836 and HENRY CLAY BARNABEE in 1833. Mrs. WILLIAM G. Jones, who has been appearing in "The Little Minister" and other plays, is 78, and has been on the stage for sixty-six years Mrs. G. H. GILBERT was 85 when she died PAULINE DEJAZET, the French actress, was born in Paris in 1708 and died in 1875. FRED-ERICK LEMAITRE, born in Havre in 1798 made his début in 1823, and acted for the last time in 1873, when 75, after exactly fifty years of professional service. He

It is a popular notion that active par-

died in 1878. Prolonged success on the stage is compatible only with the retention of good health, preserved by regularity of living and the avoidance of excesses. The aged actor who becomes truly celebrated has pursued even in an arduous profession the methods of living which conduce to longevity.

We have already had occasion to quote good matter from a new-comer among the monthly maga gines that lawyers and many besides will welcome The Beach and Bar is edited by Mr. Archibale Bobinson Watson, and the first number contains short comments on current legal events, short articles on new points of law, and a direct of decisions affecting New York practice for the month. The lighter side of the law is not neglected, and

THE CHARCOT EXPEDITION.

The French Antarctic expedition under Dr. Charcot had been lost to sight just a car when the Argentine gunboat Uruguay, January last, went southward to Graham Land, the coast of the Antarctic continent nearest to South America, to learn how the party was faring. It was the Uruguay that siped to rescue the Nordenskiöld expedition in 1903, a year after its exploring vessel, the Antarctic, had gone to the bottom. Last fall the gunboat carried a new lot of observers to the meteorological station in the South Orkneys and then went in search

of Dr. Chargot. In about a month the vessel returned to Argentina with the disquieting news that The he could not find the expedition. Charcot party had taken for their field a limited area on the west coast of Graham Land. There were two things they wished to do. In 1873 a German whaler had discovered a deep, broad inlet on the west past and named it Bismarck Strait. He did not see the end of it, and the question arose whether it was merely a gulf or a long wide channel cutting through Graham Land and making a large island of what was supposed to be the northern part of a great peninsula. The best maps give the name Bismarck Strait with an interrogation point after it. Chargot was instructed to endeavor to solve this problem. He was also expected to outline the unexplored part of the west coast of Graham Land as

far south -s p is ible. As his field of operations was small, the ruguay expected easily to find the party, at least some trace of it; but much to the surprise of her captain, the gunboat went from island to island as far south as Antwerp Island, almost to the unexplored coast of Graham Land, without finding the dightest trace of the expedition. If the Uruguay had gone only twenty miles further south to Wandel Island she would have discovered the winter quarters of the French party; but she came home, reporting that she could find nothing.

This report naturally created great uneasiness in France. Could it be possible that Charcot's steam equipped schooner, Le Français, had been crushed in the ice and lost with all on board? There were the gloomiest forebodings, and arrangements for sending a search expedition were already in progress when, a few weeks ago, Charcot and his party arrived in Argentina with the news that all were well and had

spent a successful summer in exploration. They solved the problem of the Bismarck Strait by an expedition through it, thus proving it to be really a strait. In spite of fornidable obstacles, they pushed their way through the ice along the unexplored coast nearly to 68 degrees south latitude, mapping about 150 miles of the unknown shore line At times they had to use explosives to blow up the heavy pack that prevented their advance; but they succeeded in their mission and have come home with a record of good work done during their thirteen months in the Antarctic.

The one thing they failed to do, which is rather surprising, was to leave records on their way south of their welfare, progress and intentions. If they had done this their friends in France would have leen spared weeks of the cenest anxiety.

The Companies and the Policyholders. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It cer-tainly seems strange that a man who has spent as much time in studying life insurance reports as "An Outsider" should arrive at so affacious a conclusion as he had printed in this morning's SUN, viz., that "policyholders pay in about twice what they take out."

Has "An Outsider" stopped to consider

hat each of these three great companies is ow increasing the number of its policyolders each year at a rate four times as great as the increase fifteen or twenty years ago? In order to provide for the settlement of hese policies as matured endowments or death claims, it is necessary that the premium come should be largely in excess of the amounts paid out in settlement of contracts erminating in the present year.

Moreover, did he stop to consider that many policies on which the only payment is made to the company in advance, but where the company guarantees to pay out instalments for a long term of years or assumes liability to pay a sum greatly in excess of the premium

n case death should occur? Does it not seem strange that in spite of the large and efficient corps of agents maintained each of the "Big Three" "An Outsider's" orain should remain "befogged" as to the advantage of being a policyholder? NEW YORK, April 25.

Hogs of the Past and Dogs of To Day. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the early ears of the nineteenth century the surects of New York were in a filthy, unsanitary condition. Hogs took the place of our "white wings" as street clean-ers. My employer owned a little cottage in Green-wich Village, and his tenam owned a large hog weighing about 300 pounds. One day when I called for the rent I asked him about his hog, and he said,
"Oh. he's downtown: he goes down early every porning to pick up his living in the streets and comes back at night." The streets below Canal street were filled with hogs, just as our streets are now with dogs. One day while I was crossing Nassau street at Beekmap street a hog ran between my legs and carried me the width of the street. In 1837 we suffered from the smallpox epidemic, and in 1847 from the cholera. About this time the auhorities began to think it was time to do some-hing; the hogs were driven from the streets, and nore sanitary conditions prevailed.

I think it is now about time to act in the matter of the dogs in our streets. In some ways they are worse than the hogs were, for the hogs kept to the streets, whereas the dogs stay on the sidewalks. Besides, they are positively dangerous, as they are likely to bite a person at any moment, and it is known that they are communicators of disease. A gentleman took a policeman to task one day for not chasing the dogs from the sidewalks, and the officer replied: "What can I do when people are allowed by law to keep them!" If the State would pass a law taxing the owners of dogs \$5 a year, they would raise more money than they ever will from the stock transfer tax and would at the same time render a real public service. New York, April 26. HENRY DEXTER.

Morning-After Letter of a Gael. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: At the Gaelle Society's celebration last night the great event of the evening was the non-appearance of the piper. The "Battle Eye" is rarely sung, even at Gaelic affairs, but is often the forcrunner of the embattled feature so often seen on the morning after.

This and other slight incoherencies in the published account of the concert may be due to the efforts of the journalistic Pans to induce their melodious brother to keep his appointment and not extend the prevailing crase for "absent treatnent" from a religious to a musical sphere NEW YORK, April 24.

A Febriess Utterance. From the New York Times.

That the president of a bank should help him self to money of its depositors to the extent of \$1,500,000, lose it in wheat gambling and then faistfy the books to hide his stealings is incompatible with the principles of sound banking, and we

From the Insurance Press. The Sun Life of Canada reports this result of an investigation to find out at what age men take out life insurance: Of a group of 4.832 policies, comising three principal plans, only 206 were taken after age 40, less than 10 per cent.

Scared Out.

Now sorrow fills his cup, For from the moment that he did. Thing

He sold a little block of stock;

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

Hamilton W. Mable Draws a Lesson for Them From the Eastern War. Miss Margaret L. Chanler presided at

the annual meeting of the Army Relief Society, held at 21 Gramercy Park yesterday afterno The reports of the treasurer showed that

the receipts of the society for the year wer about \$40,000, and the disbursements about The object of the Army Relief Society are to collect funds and provide relief in

cases of emergency, for dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the United States Regular army; to aid in securing employment for them and to create scholarships for the orphans of officers and enlisted men.

Hamilton W. Mabie in an address dwelt particularly on the educational work of the society. Said he: "How supremely important it is to a country to have a body of highly educated

and trained men in its army is shown by what is going on in the war that is raging in the East at the present moment. There we have the spectacle of the highest intelligence at the head of a military campaign ever witnessed in the history of the world.

"A friend of mine, who has recently returned from Manchuria, told me that the terms of capitulation of Port Arthur were drawn by staff lawyers four months before Port Arthur surrendered and that they were adhered to to the letter. He said furthermore that he had not the remotest doubt that the terms of peace on which Japan would insist to the last letter were already drawn, and probably had been for several months. what is going on in the war that is raging

and probably had been for several months "We have every reason to be proud of our own American officers in respect to we have every reason to be proud of our own American officers in respect to their training, and especially in respect to the all around character of their training. All this they acquire and devote to our service at great cost of personal sacrifice. But while we may have the right to ask them to sacrifice themselves, we have not the right to ask them to sacrifice their children. Such a society as this, having for one Buch a society as this, having for one of its objects the furnishing of such oppor-tunities, ought never to be compelled to solicit contributions. The very fact of its

existence ought to be sufficient to bring voluntary subscriptions ample and abun-dant to meet all its requirements. Instead of that balance of \$15,000 in your treasury there ought to be a balance of \$100,000 or \$200,000." More than \$8,500 was received last year

More than \$8,500 was received lass year from the Army and Navy football game in Philadelphia, while the garden party on Governors Island realized something over \$1,600. There will be another garden party on Governors Island on May 25.

The following officers of the society for the accuracy were elected:

The following officers of the society for the ensuing year were elected:
President, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont; vice-presidents, Miss. Margaret Chanler, Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce and Mrs. E. G. Storm; treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.; assistant treasurer, Mrs. R. C. Colt; managers, Mrs. C. F. Roe and Mrs. James B. Burbank,

GRANT POST APOLOGIZES. Slight to Colored Veterans Repudiated by G. A. B. Comrades.

U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, has made this amende to the colored veterans for the slight put upon them through the withdrawal of invitations to certain leading representatives of their race to attend the recent fair at the Bedford avenue armory, held under the direction of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Post: The U.S. Grant cost does not recognize any distinction as regards color or nationality among comrades in good and regular standing in the Grand Army. It is therefore, Resolved, That the members of U.S. Grant Post, at a regular meeting held on Tuesday evening, April 25, 1905, repudiate the unauthorized action taken in withdrawing the invitation that had been sent to the comrades above mentioned to attend the fair. We expensively condenn this uncelled for accomplishing the support of the companied for accomplishing the support of the companied for accomplishing the support of the companied for accomplishing the support of the companies of the com

authorized action taken in windrawing the invitation that had been sent to the comrades above mentioned to attend the fair. We emphatically condemn this uncalled for action, in which there was not a particle of the fraternity or loyalty that is due from one comrade to another. We tender to Department Chaplain James A. Tappan, Commander Piero Zeno and Comrades Charles MacVarland, William Steinsbury and William Johnson our sincers and heartielt regrets for this action, which placed I. S. Grant Post in a position which is entirely antagonistic to the principles of our order and to fraternal feelings which exist among the comrades of the post.

We trust that the passage of this resolution will close what has been a very unpleasant incident, and which bade fair to detract from the Allendid success attending the work of the Ladies Auxiliary, which is appreciated beyond expression by all the members of our post.

A. A. LOW PROPERTY TO BE SOLD. Some of His Valuable Brooklyn Holdings

Will Be Put Up at Auction Some of the most valuable property in Brooklyn of A. A. Low, a brother of former Mayor Seth Low, will be offered for sale as public auction on May 17. It includes the three big buildings in Court street, at the south side of Joralemon and two buildings on the latter street. Mr. Low asks \$50,000 as an upset price and will only sell on his own terms, as he still regards Brooklyn real estate as a valuable investment. Other property belonging to Mr. Low to be sold on the same day is at 180 and 184 Columbia Heights.

A Jewish Rabbi's Protest.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In o-day's editorial you make use of an expression which I do not understand and which rou would oblige me by explaining. You you would oblige me by explaining. You write: "Of Jews alone in this city there are now as many as the population of native parentage." Is there a distinction between lews, as such and natives? Is not a Jew born in America a native American? The lews in this city are about to celebrate the 250th anniversary of their landing in America. Are not the descendants of those first arrivals active Americans?

Jews in this city are all anding in America. Are not the descendants of those first arrivals native Americans?

I was born in this country and have been educated in the public schools. My children are all born here and have had a thorough American training. May we not lay claim to the proud fitle of Americans?

Is there any reason why a person of Hebrew descent and Jewish faith, born in this land, is any less an American than a person of English. Irish or Slavonic origin and Christian faith or no faith? The undersigned, for one, cannot see any. We Hebrews are just as native and inst as foreign as the other elements of the population; no more, no less. We feel hurt at this massing together of the Jewish population as foreign, making no distinction between the native, perhaps of ancient American ancestry, and the recent immigrant, and we wish The Sun would desist from this indiscriminating treatment.

Rabbi Consregation Zichron Ephraim, New York, April 25.

Bouquets for The Sun. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your East Side tory. "A Little Child in the Dark," promptly found a place in one of my acraphooks labeled, "Re-porters' News Stories—East Side Color." So, nat-urally I have pleasure in reading to-day H. T. Mills's letter of appreciation of that example of the fine art of reporting," as you head his com-

munication. munication.

Another especially good bit of reportorial "color work" recently in TRE SUN as that of little Miss Van Mater's losing her "dear rag doli" 'Rastus Washington in the Park and the \$5 reward offered for his return. How Eugene Field would have loved that "tattered Ethiopian rag baby," and how he would have loved the little girl! Perhaps he could have comforted her semewhat by some just as "disutable" ragster of as "singularly homely parts"

be it of the Ghetto or the avenue or the longshore shadows or the slum or the Rialto-grave, gay, tragic or comic. In the columns of The Sun we find life-and find it most abundantly. E. B. L. NEW YORK, April 23.

To the Editor of This Sur-Sir. Is there any good reason why the streets of the lower part of our city are not properly sprinkled! To-day, up to 12 o'clock noon, not a watering cart has appeared on Broadway south of Chambers street, and the same can be said of the side streets: consequently dust abounds. We inhale it, our clothes are covered, it enters our stores and destroys our goods. Has not the city funds for sprinkling purposes,

or have they been applied in some other way? NEW YORE, April 26. PRO BONO PUBLICO. The Cornerstone of a Great Reputation.

Solomon explained how he got his reputation for wisdom. "I always had business that called me away fron town on moving day," he remarked.

WEDDINGS.

Bourne Barnes. The marriage of Miss Battle Louise Barnes nd Alfred Severin Bourne took place yester day afternoon in the West End Collegiate Church. The bride wore a white satin cos-Church. The bride wore a white satin costume trimmed with point lace and a veil of point applique, secured with a wreath of natural orange blossoms. Mrs. Avent Childress, who attended her as matron of honor, wore a pale lavender chiffon costume trimmed with lace and white picture hat to match. Miss Helen Ballard, the maid of honor, wore a pale blue chiffon gown and white hat trimared with bit e. The Misres May Bourne. Marie Hoopes, Suzette Hall, Elcise Williams, Helen Day, Hattle Zarbour, Mary Tucker and Rachel Totniall were bridesmaids.

The bridesmoon, who is a son of commodore and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne of Oakdale, L. 1., was assisted by Roderick B. Barnes, brother of the bride, as best man, and by Arthur K. Bourne, Sheldon E. Martin, James Cunningham, Charles Dewey, Harolf A. Dodge, Francis A. Georger, Howard Corlies, Locis Richmond, W. K. Johnson and Walton D. Day as ushers.

After the church ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Barnes, the bride's parents, gave a reception at their home, 318 West Seventy-fifth street. tume trimmed with point lace and a vell of

Miss Elizabeth A. Ottman and Victor Montague Earle were married yesterday afternoon in the Brick Presbytarian Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, by Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Henry Dunkak, as matron of honor and by the Misses Edith Brown, Emma Lay, Irene Keeley, Gene Dernarest, Florence De Puy and Mabel Bage as bridesmalds. William P. S. Earle assisted his brother as best man and Guyen L. C. Earle, Harry Steers Holland, William B. Symmes, Jr., Gerald O'Loughlin, George R. M. Ewing and Edward Benjamin were ushers.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ottman, the bride's parenta, gave a reseption at their home, 38 West Seventy-third street. The bridegroom is a son of the late Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle. Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, by

The first wedding of the spring season at Trinity Chapel was that of Miss Fannie Harrington Ellis and Richard Duane Humphreys, celebrated there yesterday afternoon. Bisbop David H. Greer, who performed the ceremony, was assisted by the Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton, Mass. The bride was given away by her father, Herman Ellis. Miss Amy Ellis attended her as maid of honor and the Misses Susan Ellis and Edith Ellis, sisters; Katherine Barney and Cornelis Harriman were bridesmaids. Russell Ellis Sard of Albany was the best man, and John S. Walsh of St. Louis, a cousin: Philip Mills. Frederick Morgan, George A. Grocker, Jr. Frederic F. de Rham, Bernon S. Prentice, William N. Duane and A. Perry Osborn were ushers. rington Ellis and Richard Duane Humphreys, ushers.
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ellis, the bride's parents, gave a big reception after the ceremony at their home, 179 Madison avenue.

Schroeder-Munde.

Miss Natalie Morris Mundé and Henry Miss Natalie Morris Mundé and Henry Alfred Schroeder had an Easter wedding in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street. Bishop David H. Greer performed the ceremony at 4 o'clock and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector of the church. Miss Elizabeth E. Auchincloss attended her as maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. The bridegroom was assisted by Gilitat Ghequiere Schroeder, his brother, as best man, and James Duane Pell, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, J. Cheshire Nash, Frank H. Simmons, S. Duncan Marshall, Jr., Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin and Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman as ushers. Afterward the bride's mother, Mrs. Paul F. Mundé, gave a reception at her home, 72 East Fifty-eixth street.

Butler-Pinney.

Miss Grace De Witt Pinney was married to Henry Langdon Butler last evening at St. to Henry Langdon Butler last evening at 8t.
Luke's Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Henry
C. Swentzel and the Rev. Edward J. Burlingham, assistant rector of 8t. Mark's Church,
this borough, officiating. The bride was
given away by her father, Dwight C. Pinney,
Miss Alice K. Brower of Montciair was maid
of honor. The bridesmaids were Hazel Carpenter, Fanny D. Boyd, May R. Schosenberg, Elizabeth Butler and Maie S. Butler.
Edward Morris Butler attended his brother
as best man, and Frank B. Newell, D. Douglas
Butler, F. C. H. Bull and Ogden Brewer, Jr.,
of Montciair were ushers. Most of the ushers
are members of Company H, Seventh Regiment, in which the bridegroom is a neucommissioned officer.

Berri-Powell.

Herbert Berri, son of William Berri, was married last night to Miss Ethel married last night to him Etchei Lowers.

Powell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Powell, of 33! Hancock street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church by the Rev. Macy MacGee Waters, assisted by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. Miss Gertrude Mortimer was the maid of honor and Maurice Eundeon the best man. After the wedding a reception was given by the bridegroom's father at his home. After a venue, Brooklyn. MacGee Waters, assisted by the Rev. Cadman. Miss Gertrude Mortimer maid of honor and Maurice. Runc best man. After the wedding a was given by the bridegroom's fath home, 465 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.

Hall-Birney.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April .28 .- In the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange, to-night. Miss Mary Elizabeth Birney, daughter of Mrs. James Birney of South Orange, avenue, was married to James P. Hall, Jr., a son of Former Assemblyman James P. Hall, of Jersey City. The Rev. Dr. David M. O'Donohue of Weedsport, N. F., a cousin of the bride, performed the ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. James J. Hall, rector of the church, and the Rev. James J. Sheehan, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Newark. Mrs. Benjamin Ege Farrier of Jersey City, a sister of the bridegroom, was matron of honor and the bridesmalds were Miss H. Seton McCabe of Newark and Miss May G. Ennis of Brooklyn. Frank J. Hall of Jersey City, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man and the ushers were Stanley Billington. Walter Whyte, Benjamin Ege Farrier and Dr. Arthur Haskins of Jersey City. Among the presents received by the couple was a house in Jersey City, the gift of the father of the bridegroom. Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange,

Runkie-Talmadge.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 26 .- Miss Helen Dunbar Talmadge, daughter of Mr. and Mra. Henry P. Talmadge of Belvidere avenue, and Daniel Runkle, son of Mr. and Mra. Harry G. Rankle of West Eighth street, were married to-day in the Crescent avenue Presbyterian church by the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards of New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Sheridan Zelle, pastor of the church. There were nearly one thousand guests from New York, Brooklyn, Boston and this city. A special car from New York brought the out of town guests. Miss Lucie Talmadge and Miss Mary Gray Runkle, were the bridge-maids. The best man was Willard Wadsworth, and the ushers, Frank Fitz, Randolph Detchman, of Easton, Pa.; John Wright-Clark of Newark: Arthur Talmadge of Netherwood Edgar Fitz Randolph and Theodore Fitz Randolph of Morristown, and Charles Runyon of New York. Dunbar Talmadge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

Fester-Brien.

NYACE, April 26 .- A fashionable wedding, argely attended by guests from New York, largely attended by guests from New York, Brooklyn and Chicago, took place at the Nyack Presbyterian; Church this afternoon. The bride was Miss Jeanette Brien, a wealthy young woman and prominent in society here, and Charles Kendall Foster of Chicago was the bridegroom. The Rev. Robert H. Heron, paster of the Fresbyterian church, officiated, Miss Terress Schwab of New York city was maid of honos, and Frederick Monahan of Paris was best man. A reception was afterward held at the bride's home. Mr. and Mrs. Foster left this evening for Chicago, where they will make their home.

Thrasher-Finn

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 20.-Miss Lilian HEMPSTEAD, L: I., April 26.—Miss Lilian Rushmore Finn, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. G. J. Finn, was married this afternoon to Charles S. Thrasher, vice-president of the New York and Long Island Traction Company, in St. George's Episcopal church. Bishop Burgess of the diocese of Long Island performed the ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. Jere Knode Cooke, pastor of the church. Miss Harriett Campbell was the maid of honor and William Gustman of Buffalo, N. Y., was best man. The ushers were J. Morgan Jones of Cleveland, Charles Brooks of Brooklyn, and Perry M. Rushmore of Hemstead.

Ford-Hall.

UTICA, April 26.-Percival M. Ford of New York and Bessie Stanley Hall were married tork and Bessie Stanley had were harried at the bride's home in this city this after-noon, and later left in an automobile for a honeymoon trip to Boston. Miss Bertha M. Hall, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Clara Wilson of Camden, N. J., was bridesmaid. Frederick Enowies of Hari-ford, Conn., acted as best man.

MacDonald-Byrnes.

Miss Isabel Byrnes, daughter of Thomas Byrnes, ex-Superintendent of Police, and George MacDonald of Wilkesbarre, Pa., were married yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Pifth avenue and Piftieth street, Mgr. Lavelle performed the ceremony at neon. Miss Amy Byrnes attended her eister as maid of honor,